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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

VOL. X. NO. 48.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE STEEL COMBINE.

GIGANTIC CONCERN SUCH AS THE WORLD HAS NEVER BEFORE SEEN.

Tremendous Capitalization of the New Concern Figures Now Given for the First Time—Interest Involved—Touch on Every Department of Industry.

There is good authority for the report that the Carnegie steel deal is an accomplished fact, although the most important conditions upon which it was effected have not come to light. It is stated that Carnegie will receive \$1,500 for each \$1,000 share of his stock and that minority holders who desire to sell will be bought out at the same rate. From this it may be inferred that Carnegie is parting with his whole stock amounting to \$88,375,000 and will receive therefor the sum of \$12,000,000 in cash or acceptable securities. He will, moreover, preserve his bonds, which are equal in amount to his stock; so that the wealth as represented by the cash and bonds involved in this operation, foots up \$216,000,000, leaving nothing all his other possessions which do not represent also quite a number of millions.

The distribution of the stock of the Carnegie Company at the time this company was organized last spring, was given as follows:

Andrew Carnegie	\$86,379,000
Henry P. Huntington	17,226,000
Henry C. Frick	15,184,000
Charles M. Schwab	18,925,000
Francis T. J. Roddy	7,621,000
William M. Scott	2,829,000
Lawrence C. Tibbles	2,053,000
Thomas Morgan	881,000
D. M. Clark	884,000
James Clark	884,000
Andrew M. Mellon	\$10,000
John Waller	763,000
And 23 others whose holdings, varying from \$74,000 to \$12,000, make a total of.....	5,911,000
Total	\$160,000,000

The \$160,000,000 of bonds of the company were owned by the above parties, respectively, in the same amounts as the stock.

The immediate object of Pierpont Morgan in buying out Carnegie was to consolidate in fact—though not in name—for the present—the ten great trusts whose list was given yesterday, in our news columns. Taken together, these ten great concerns have a capital of \$264,585,000 in preferred stock and \$447,474,000 in common stock, making in the aggregate a capital stock of \$872,000,000. But to this must be added the capital represented by bonds already issued, as follows:

Carnegie Co.	\$160,000,000
Federal Steel Co.	26,880,000
Am. Steel & Wire Co.	7,620,000
National Steel Co.	2,829,000
Total	\$216,000,000

But the ultimate purpose of the great trustifier is evident to consolidate the whole steel industry of the United States, and with this end in view he is said to be engaged in negotiations with a number of other companies, which, if they remained in their present state of isolation, would soon find themselves unable to resist the competitive pressure of his combination. In the following table we give the names of those companies with their respective amounts of preferred and common stock:

Preferred.	Common.
Pa. Steel Co. S.	1,500,000
Colo. Fuel Co.	2,000,000
Lac. & S. Co.	27,000,000
Beth. Steel Co.	15,000,000
Can. Steel Co.	10,000,000
Phila. Steel Co.	20,000,000
Crucible Steel Co.	2,000,000
Rep. L. & S. Co.	25,000,000
Am. L. & S. Co.	30,000,000
Am. C. & F. Co.	30,000,000
U. S. G. I. P.	15,000,000
Tint. & L. R.	25,000,000
Glass S. & L.	10,000,000
Emp. L. & S. Co.	2,500,000
Total	\$115,211,000

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U. S. G. I. P.	15,000,000
Tint. & L. R.	25,000,000
Glass S. & L.	10,000,000
Emp. L. & S. Co.	2,500,000
Total	\$115,211,000

It must be noted, furthermore, that the bonds issued by the above companies amount to \$302,575,000.

THE TOTAL COMBINE CONCEM- PLATED BY MR. MORGAN AL- READY POOTS UP THEREFORE A GRAND TOTAL IN STOCK AND BONDS OF \$813,805,000.

It may now be of interest to cast a look upon the following table, which shows the present capacity of production of the various concerns which Mr. Morgan expects to amalgamate:

Morgan Companies:	Tons.
Carnegie Co.	3,000,000
Federal Steel Co.	1,500,000
National Tube Co.	1,100,000
Am. Bridge Co.	800,000
Am. Steel and Wire Co.	5,000,000
Pressed Steel Co.	425,000
National Steel Co.	1,700,000
Am. Tin Plate Co.	1,000,000
Am. Tin Plate Co.	450,000
Am. Sheet Steel Co.	150,000
Total Morgan Companies	12,575,000

Miscellaneous Companies:

Penn. Steel Co.	850,000
Colo. Fuel Co.	2,000,000
Lackawanna L. & W. Co.	3,000,000
Bethelton Steel Co.	2,000,000
Cambria Steel Co.	750,000
Jones & Laughlin's	6,000,000
Hep. Iron & Steel	1,250,000
Citicote Steel Co.	500,000
Am. Carb. & Char.	1,000,000
T. S. Cast Iron Pipe	1,000,000
Team. Cast Iron & R. R.	850,000
Sloss-Shoemaker & T.	450,000
Empire L. & S. Co.	275,000
Am. Iron & Steel	150,000
Total Miscellaneous	\$3,655,000
Grand Total 24 companies	21,000,000

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Cigarmakers' Alliance, Local 249, S. T. & L. A.

It may be right here observed that while the capacity of production of the twenty-four companies above named is twenty-one million tons, the total production of steel in the world last year was about twenty-eight million tons, of which America was already turning out nearly one-half.

Considering the relations of Pierpont Morgan with the capitalists of England and the well-known internationalism of his associate trustifier, Rockefeller, it may be conceived that if these two great men fully succeed in their scheme on this continent, they will, according to the law of expansion, extend it to the European countries and in a comparatively short time trustify the whole iron and steel industry of the world, with the coal mines thrown into their plane-ray combination.

There is much talk of Frick as the general manager of the Steel Octopus. He is unquestionably a man who can deal with American labor in its present state of Organized Scaberry. But it is a question whether his efficiency would stand the test to which the coal miners, coke miners and iron workers might put it, casting away their fake leaders and realizing at last the necessity of opposing to capitalist concentration a class-conscious Socialist organization, joined in a body the S. T. & L. A.

GREEN GOODS LITERATURE.

Southern Capital's Luring "Come Ons" With Roseate Pictures.

There are so many new mills being built in the Southern States that the owners cannot find enough men to fill the vacancies as superintendents. The demand for superintendents of cotton mills in the South is so great that overseers are taken in their place and promoted to this responsible position; generally an overseer of spinning from the North is selected as superintendent: one who has had at least one year's experience handling Southern help. Mill owners down here are red hot after northern men and the wind is blowing this way, so to speak, and the Northern overseers who are looking for something better in the future are going South as fast as the trains can carry them. In regard to the climate, I have traveled all through "the land of the sky," this winter, and found roses blooming in my path all the way, and nearly every house in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Mississippi has its violet garden in full bloom at the present writing. There is not a heating stove in all the beautiful South, but the houses use fireplaces for about one month in the year. This is truly "the land of the sky" and the place for the poor to live as well as the rich. The air is laden with the breath of violets, while in the north you are shivering beside the fire. All I have to say to spinningroom overseers of the North is "Go South!" You are at this moment standing at the gateway that leads to the South. The wealth that there is hidden no longer to human eyes flashes in your very faces. You can smell the roses of new hope that fill the air. You can stretch forth your hand and almost clutch the gold that the sun rains down with its beams as he takes his daily journey between the cotton fields and the coal mine, the highlands of wood and iron, of marble and granite, the lowlands of sugar and rice, of corn and cane, of windmills and honey. When I was in the North I noticed that the overseers were of a sallow complexion and worried. This, I think, is due partly to the climate and partly to the drudgery they have been subjected to for all these years, and there is no place like the invigorating, glorious, fine scented breezes of the Southland to bring them wealth and virtue. And the tide flows on. Think it over.—Correspondence in Fibre and Faerie.

All reformers are either visionaries or hypocrites—mostly hypocrites. Too long have we of the working class been the sport and prey of the visionary. Let us bring down on the head of Capitalism, the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party, and thus abolish slavery with its reformers, vice, crime and poverty support. Potter, they are the breath of his nostrils, he exalts vice, crime and poverty at every pore—he is a thief.

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IMPRISONED IN A BURNING MINE.

CANAL DOVER, Ohio, Feb. 17.—News reached here yesterday of the terrible experience of forty miners, who were imprisoned for four hours last evening in a burning mine at Lindeutte, nine miles north of here. The fire was started by the explosion of a barrel of gasoline, which set fire to the timbers in the mouth of the mine. The miners were in terror when they found egress from the mine cut off, and the mine filling with smoke. The calmer ones set about extinguishing the flames, however, and for four hours the forty men carried water in their tin buckets and threw it on the flames. In the meantime a rescue party had been organized in the village and fought the flames from the outside. None of the imprisoned miners were injured, but all showed the effects of the terrible ordeal.

The New Steel Company.

Arrangements for the organization of the steel company which will combine the leading steel making concerns of the United States are now so far advanced that the incorporation papers are being drawn up. The capitalization of the company will be \$800,000,000, although the exact amount could not be positively learned yesterday. It is likely that the company will be called the United States Steel Company.

The companies that are to go into the combination with the amount of their capital stock outstanding so far as known, are the following:

Carnegie Steel Company... \$160,000,000

Federal Steel Company.... 35,745,000

National Tube Company.... 90,000,000

American Bridge Company.... 70,000,000

National Steel Company.... 50,000,000

Am. Sheet Steel Company.... 45,000,000

Am. Steel Hoop Company.... 35,000,000

Total..... \$687,070,000

MEANING OF REFORM.

SCHEME TO LEAD DISSATISFIED LABOR INTO BLIND ALLEYS.

The Reformer and His Reforms a Necessary Adjunct to Capitalism—Object is to Keep Labor in Ignorance of Its True Interests—A Case in Point.

At Linne Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, last Sunday afternoon, the Scandinavian Socialist Club held a well attended meeting.

The meeting was for agitation purposes and the speaker was Arthur Kepp, who spoke on "Reform and Labor Politics."

The audience paid close attention to the speaker and gave him an ovation at the end.

The speaker started out by stating that the reformer and his reforms were a necessary adjunct to the capitalist system. Under this system the workingman is a slave. It is only slaves that are bought and sold. Merchandise is something that can be bought and sold: No free man can be bought or sold.

The capitalist class only keeps its supremacy by keeping the workers ignorant. That is the first duty of the capitalist class. Once the working class become intelligent they will know what it is that keeps them in slavery, and knowing that will abolish the capitalist system by voting for themselves. This the capitalist class fears. So, whenever there are signs of unrest among the workers, evidence shown of a desire to hunt out the cause of misery, poverty and vice, the capitalist class needs the reformer for the purpose

LIGHT INTO DARKNESS.

MAX FORKER REDEEMS "VÖLKIZEIT-SUNG" DUPE.

Despite All Kangaroo Social Democratic Intimidation, a Meeting of the S. L. P. Is Held in Hoboken Which Results in a Complete Smash-up of the "Volkszeitung" Scal Crew—S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. Come Out With Flying Colors.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 17.—A remarkable meeting was held this afternoon at the Labor Lyceum, the meeting place of the Kangaroos, or "Volkszeitung" followers. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, with Max Forker as the speaker, and was conducted in German.

Just as soon as the Kangaroo organization learned that the hall had been hired by the S. L. P., and, worse of all, that Max Forker was to speak to the Germans, measures were set on foot to prevent the meeting from taking place. A series of attempts were made to intimidate the hall keeper. Failing in this, the "Volkszeitung" agents sought to keep the audience away by the sedulous circulation of rumors that there "would be trouble" if the S. T. & L. A. was mentioned, or the "Volkszeitung" attacked. They failed in this too. Over 100 German workmen, exclusive of the "Volkszeitung" agents, turned up, filling the hall fully; and no trouble occurred, except for the Kangaroos, who got a moral thrashing such as they will not soon forget.

Forker spoke with the virility and straight-forwardness that is characteristic of the S. L. P. speaker. He started by saying that the S. L. P. needed MEN, MILITANTS, not hall fellows well met to merely sing and play cards. He outlined the development of capital on the one hand; the downward slide of the pure and simple Trade Union on the other. He exemplified the development of pure and simpledom together with its scamp crew of Labor Fakir leaders, giving scores of illustrations, and he reached the climax on this line of argument, by citing the traitorous, corrupt and scantly conduct of the "Volkszeitung" during the late cigarmakers strike which the Fakirs were keeping up to feather their nests. He read the document known to our readers, which was recently issued by the "borers from within" giving away in detail the whole swindle and published by the "Volkszeitung," and he compared that conduct with the conduct adopted upon the subject in the DAILY PEOPLE: At the time it was important to strike the note of warning, so as to save the rank and file of the strikers from the sufferings they underwent, and save the rank and file of the union and other workmen from being lied, the "Volkszeitung" and its Kangaroo "borers from within," all of whom were well informed of what was in store, not only kept silence, but whooped it up for the Organized Scaberry thumbed the strike, and only now, when it was a question of promoting a "borer from within" to a job in the Union, did they and their "Volkszeitung" come out with the truth. The DAILY PEOPLE, on the contrary, backed by the S. L. P. and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance speakers, exposed the scabby swindle from the start, and stood by the workmen.

Soon after Forker had started, ripples of applause broke out sporadically from the audience. The applause continued increasing in frequency and loudness. When the passage was reached of the contrast between the "Volkszeitung" and the DAILY PEOPLE, the applause was terrific. The audience, consisting mainly of workmen who derived their whole information from the "Volkszeitung," was deeply stirred. Forker had substantiated every point with printed documents.

He proceeded to prove that the hostility of the Labor Fakirs for the S. L. P. antedated the founding of the Alliance, and he proceeded to show what mischief these Fakirs and their organizations are in the Labor Movement. He did this by a large number of citations that nailed upon the heads of the "Volkszeitung" and all the "borers from within" the fact that they were now knowingly betraying the Working Class. I have no time to translate, or even cite all the passages that from the "Volkszeitung" of a few years ago and contrasted with its present utterances. A few will give an idea:

Forker read the following passage from an article by the late Dr. Donai, editor of the "Volkszeitung," published in the Party's German organ on July 31, 1886:

"The organizations which have long been in existence, have for their only aim the combating of wrongs that occur in their own narrow circle, and care for nothing else. The system under which they vegetate does no longer fit present conditions. Hence there are folks, to whom the general welfare does not lie as close to their hearts as the desire to make themselves safe and to influence their organizations. SUCH PEOPLE CONSIDER IT THEIR DUTY TO KEEP UP THE SOCIAL SYSTEM WHICH ENABLES THEM TO BECOME LEADERS IN THEIR ORGANIZATIONS. ALL PROGRESSIVE ELEMENTS, THAT ARISE IN SUCH ORGANIZATIONS, ARE FOUGHT IN ALL WAYS; THEY ARE SOUGHT TO BE MADE HATEFUL BY LIES AND CALUMNIES AND THEIR ENDEAVORS IN BE-

HALF OF THEIR CLASS, ARE HAMPERED."

"That under such circumstances no powerful organization can arise is easily understood. The result is that those who have a clear understanding of the modern labor movement take the initiative to establish organizations abreast of the times."

Some Kangaroos here began to slip out of the hall. Dr. Donai, known to all the Germans was felt to have here photographed the present calumnies and corrupt attitude of the "Volkszeitung" to perfection.

Forker went on quoting articles from the columns of the "Volkszeitung" itself. He quoted the following editorial of the "Volkszeitung" of December 22, 1895:

"What hope do the pure and simple trade unionists hold out, with their pure and simple unionism, to the workingman? Only the continuation, for an indefinite period, of the system of wage slavery... But relief cannot be brought to this system by exclusive trade-union action. The effects of the system itself, render that ever more hopeless."

"With so comfortless a programme neither can the masses of the workingmen, who, for years have been sunk in apathy, be shaken up; nor can those individuals who are still in the ranks of the labor movement be protected against a like demoralization."

He then quoted the following signed article on the C. L. U. by Julius Grunz, who now is a barker for that same body, the article having appeared in the "Socialist" of July 5, 1890:

"The old Central Labor Union, lamed by the bootlicking tendencies of some of its members, by the reactionary backwardness of others, and, in general by the mutually conflicting and heterogeneous elements, held together by a clumsy order of business, has done NOTHING for the workingman. Indeed, it could do nothing."

"It was planted on the wholly unwholesome theory that men, who, in all other fields stand hostile toward each other, can be driven together upon a purely trade union field. The common economic interests are certainly of powerful influence, but they are incapable of overcoming such opposition. Hence, the stagnation to which the actionless Central Labor Union is condemned."

The next article that Forker read out of the "Volkszeitung" was the speech made by Fred Long, now a "borer from within" at the S. L. P. convention. It was as follows:

"It seems that the pure and simple want to make us believe that what old style trades unionism has done is something wonderful. What, however, is the actual fact as to the result of ten years of hard labor? Barely eight per cent. of the wage workers of the land are organized, and no organization is able to control its own trade, we were told all along, we are told yet: 'Wait, wait, wait,' and after we have waited year in and year out, we see every year the spokesmen of pure and simpledom, diving into the swamp of capitalist boodle politics. While they recommend to us to be patient and to wait, they seek to render harmless, those who stand in their way in their organization. They brag about their success and their power, and the power of their organization, at a time when an ever larger per centage of the membership of their organizations starve, and vainly wear out the soles of their shoes, in search of work. If they mean it honestly by their organizations, why do they not inquire into the results of the development of machineries? They condemn the red banner of our Party, but they accept the Anarchists as allies in their struggle with the Socialists. The speaker closed with a powerful appeal to the comrade to accept the resolution endorsing the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance."

The last portion of Forker's speech was taken up with a demonstration of the fact that the Labor Fakirs hate the Socialists, have always hated them, and were bound to hate them because the Fakirs are, as Dr. Donai described them, intent upon keeping up the present system of capitalism, as the only one capable of keeping them secure as leaders on their dirty little dunghills. Forker clinched this point by reading from the "Volkszeitung" of as far back as March 21, 1896, a report of an interview between a reporter for that paper and Adolph Strasser, a leading Fakir of the International Cigarmakers. The passage read was this:

"Strasser is, of course, a pure and simple out and out, an outspoken enemy of the Socialists, whom he, like all others of his kidney, charges with destroying the unions. How intense his hatred against Socialists is appears from the rawness of the expressions with which he gives vent to his feelings. He said, among other things: 'If ever I have to choose between a Socialist and a dog, I shall always prefer the dog.'

After Mr. Strasser had decided a good deal about the Socialists, the reporter assumed him that neither he nor his friends would check the triumphant march of Socialism in this country.

"'Oho,' said he, 'we shall see about that; we will brand you as traitors.'

"But you have already done that," the reporter observed, "and yet our numbers increase daily."

"We shall then brand you still more."

By this time there were but two "Volkszeitung" agents left in the Hall. The two seemed unable to rise from their seats. They and their paper and their bogus party stood convicted out of their own mouths. Forker received an ovation.

The German workmen who had come stolid full of "Volkszeitung" and Kangaroo calumnies had felt a breath of fresh air. In vain did the chairman, Comrade Zimmerman, ask the opponents present to deny the truth of what they had heard. They sat maled.

It was long after the meeting that Forker could get away. A large crowd surrounded him. They thanked him for having enlightened them. They took the address of the General Secretary of the S. T. & L. A., to communicate with him for organizing alliances, and they were unanimous in their condemnation of the "Volkszeitung." One of those present went even so far as to say to the chairman: "What a donkey I have been all this time. Henceforth no more 'Volkszeitung' for me. Henceforth I'll take the DAILY PEOPLE."

THE DULUTH ELECTION.

FIRST FIGHT OF THE NEW CENTURY SHOWS BIG GAINS.

The City a Seething Mass of Political Corruption—Efforts Made Against the Socialists—Attempts to Bribe the Candidates—Increase in Vote.

Inspired by the glorious movement of the proletariat, and animated by a desire to make the DAILY PEOPLE truly the champion of labor and the enemy of its foes, thus "the only English daily fit for decent workingmen to read," and with a hope that other comrades, who are soon to unfurl the banner of political revolt, may perchance profit by our experiences, the Press Committee of Section Duluth desires to carry its message to the comrades throughout the country. At the hustings, February 5, 1901, the Socialist Labor Party, with vigorous arm, brought down the hammer of destruction upon the head of Capitalism. Although we failed to elect our standard bearers, the blows we struck still resound, more determined than ever.

"With so comfortless a programme neither can the masses of the workingmen, who, for years have been sunk in apathy, be shaken up; nor can those individuals who are still in the ranks of the labor movement be protected against a like demoralization."

He then quoted the following signed article on the C. L. U. by Julius Grunz, who now is a barker for that same body, the article having appeared in the "Socialist" of July 5, 1890:

"McCormick, Rep. and Dem., 3,586

L. F. Dworschak, S. L. P., 297

The vote for Alderman totals 356 in 6 wards, with two, chiefly workingmen wards omitted where no candidates ran. From these figures it will be seen that the revolutionary forces in this city have gained both in vote and popularity, coming with 1900, when for mayor we polled 213 votes, with a registration close to 9,000, while this year the registration fell to 6,500, of which only 4,771 voted, that being the highest number of votes cast for any candidate. While in the election of a President, the lines are naturally tightly drawn by the workingmen who foolishly imagine there are "paramount issues," the S. L. P. vote will always be smaller, but firmer, than in an off election, nevertheless the determined vote this year can safely be approached as nearer our actual strength, because in each ward, exclusive of the Fifth, the fight raged hotly. Interesting, as well as peculiar, was the election. For obvious reasons, the two parties this year threw all antagonisms aside, and long before their conventions, agreed to establish a precedent in Duluth—they pooled their interests by gracefully dividing the offices. This facilitated matters greatly for the office-holders, shutting out to a great extent, the hungry hordes of dirty, contemptible wretches, who for a paltry dollar, or a promise of political pie, will betray their classes and their class.

These ward heelers are invariably of the stupid, ignorant type of men, who, being class-unconscious, live like those whom Swedenborg found in the world, "living yet dead" to the class struggle, that for them rages in vain, for they see not.

The Democratic party has in one Voss, the present city treasurer, a partial cripple, a man who has held his position twelve years. He drew votes from the Republicans, and for this reason is a show, the party's disintegration, and permanent fixture. He did not wish to be whined about a "non-partisan," "good business administration." The Republican party, likewise having a similar incumbent, the city Comptroller, gave ear; result, one party endorses the other; thus showing that both old parties represent one and the same principle—capitalism. Neither has anything to sacrifice, when it comes to preventing the working class from seizing possession of the public powers.

The position they take proves the conclusions of the immortal Marx, who said: "THE EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING CLASS MUST BE THE WORK OF THE WORKING CLASS ITSELF. HE WHO WOULD BE FREE MUST HIMSELF STRIKE THE BLOW." While by this mutual arrangement the parties of wage slavery, secured the return to office of their servants, they nevertheless helped the S. L. P. To throw a wet blanket upon its vote, they tried to keep down and discourage those in its ranks who are foremost in the fight; and to cover up and hide their own duplicity, oneness, and rascality, immediately after holding conventions of NATIONAL parties, Republican and Democratic, the edict was sent forth that "city elections had nothing to do with National politics. What was needed was a good clean, business administration, regardless of politics."

To this end, a circular headed "AN EXPERIMENT," bearing no signature, was mailed to every registered voter, advising the selection of the "best man." But, significantly enough, it bore but the mutual ticket and never a word about the Socialist Labor Party, which proposes to smash this "non-partisan" humbug by seizing the public powers in the interest of labor alone. With firm minness, the fighting S. L. P. stuck close to the class struggle throughout the campaign. Never, for one moment, allowing itself to be drawn into the vortex of capitalist politics, but pointing out that POLITICAL PARTIES ARE BUT THE REACTION OF ECONOMIC INTEREST IN SOCIETY; showing the class-struggle, i. e., the contest raging between the capitalist possessing class, living on what it plundered from the working class, and the working dispossessed class, that lives but from day to day, selling its labor power for the price of an existence; and that class rule manifested itself not here and there but wherever capitalism exists; therefore THAT CLASS INTEREST DICTATES POLITICS NOT "GOOD GOVERNMENT"; THE NATION IS THE BATTLEFIELD NOW AND IN THE FUTURE. Politics begin

and end with the national citadel of capitalism, and the S. L. P. preached the doctrine of national revolt, while treating the municipality as a skirmish ground and outpost of capitalism that must be captured, as a preparatory drilling ground for the revolutionary army of emancipation of labor, never for a moment losing sight of the Social Revolution.

The election is not without its lessons.

The S. L. P. is often confronted with the fakir, who wants to bring into the movement "men of popularity," "elements of strength," "men of large influence," etc. Let such come into our movement with such vainglorious ideas and they shall soon hear "The Raven" quote of them as "nevermore, nevermore." The Socialist Labor Party puts principle before personal popularity. This was exemplified in the nomination of comrade L. Dworschak, for Comptroller by the S. L. P. Had it been popularity and its kindred qualities, that were alone necessary to elect, the S. L. P. candidate would have won out, but the working class refused to elect a man nominated by the S. L. P., popularity, wide acquaintance or not, BECAUSE PRINCIPLE WAS INSISTED UPON.

In a normal election with three candidates the S. L. P. would have this time polled 400 votes, therefore all above that figure is concluded to have been drawn from the old parties, which is significant, as well as encouraging, since it foretells the nearby break in the ranks of the old-time parties. Clearly does it outline the driving together of these twins, while the revolutionary spirit will be absorbed by the S. L. P., like planets that quickly attract kindred elements, that whirl through space until purified of foreign matter, they rush toward the centers of gravitation, building and strengthening them. It shows plainly men are breaking loose from the hallucination that capitalists "must have" hence capitalist parties, AND AT ONCE DEMONSTRATES THE POWER WieldED BY THE S. L. P. IN THE LAND EVEN WHILE IT IS APPARENTLY SMALL. THE S. L. P. WITH ITS RIGID DISCIPLINE AND UNCOMPROMISING TACTICS, IS PLOUGHING THE FIELD CORRECTLY. THE FORCE OF SOCIALISM IS GATHERING MOMENTUM, THE FRUIT WILL SOON RIPEN.

The vote, although large, would please us more had it been 400, since at the next election this weak-kneed element will again be abased by false "issues."

Nevertheless, the capitalist politicians are becoming alarmed by the growth of revolutionary sentiment, so much so, that the "Herald" in commenting upon the "experiment" non-partisan effort, could not refrain from exclaiming, "it is estimated that 750 voters received by Dworschak were drawn from the old parties."

Socialism is becoming a household word in Duluth, and when we review the activity of Section Duluth, we are reminded of comrade Kuhn's closing lines when sending our charter: "You will soon be a power in your city."

To show the sterling quality of men in this preamble but the above excerpts will give a key to the whole document. Having perpetrated this beautiful preamble and sealed it by the thousand at the heads of hungry building trades employees who would so materially benefit their conditions if they had a "unity of interests" with their employers, the "Work Together Club" proceeded to "work" everything in sight by inviting the employers to a meeting that was to be held on December 7, 1900. To the employers they said: (we quote from their card of invitation) —

"You are cordially invited to a meeting of the above association on Friday, December 7, 1900."

We don't know what occurred at this meeting. Let us hope a record of it was kept for the benefit of generations as yet unborn. History was indeed written that night; that is, if the hall rent was paid and any employers showed up, but as we said before we don't know but we hope for the worst.

It is this document that inspires our fears:

Greeting—I have been instructed to notify you and all Locals within a radius of 25 miles of New York City, at the regular meeting held on this date, that this District Council has decided to resist by all honorable means THE PROPOSED REDUCTION IN WAGES AND INCREASE IN THE HOURS OF LABOR BY THE EMPLOYERS OF THIS CITY, and you are requested to notify all members of the craft, in your locality, to keep away, and we hope to receive your moral support and, if necessary requires it, your financial support.

The employers have not officially notified the union, but at a meeting of these employers, held recently, THEY DECIDED TO MAKE A DISTURBANCE IN THE FIELD OF LABOR BY CUTTING THE WAGES AND INCREASING THE HOURS OF LABOR FOR THE COMING SEASON, when those engaged in the building trade were looking hopefully forward for a revival of business in the building industry.

which it will be well to state, has been very dull for the past season. There have been no demands made by the carpenters since September 1899, and now that these employers who style themselves the Master Carpenters, have allowed the report to be printed in the daily papers without any contradiction from them, that their edict would go into effect on February 1, 1901, and as several large shops are now on strike against the reduction of wages and increase in the hours of labor, WE HAVE NO REASON TO LOSE ANY TIME IN PREPARING FOR THE CONFLICT, WHICH IF PERSISTED IN BY THESE SELF-TERMED MASTERS, IS LIABLE TO DISRUPT THE WHOLE BUILDING INDUSTRY, WITH WHOM WE ARE

But they struck a stone wall. Later on he was again tackled. Every time pointed to his election, but capitalist corruption was too much. Among the Catholics he was called an A. P. A., among the Swedish templars he was called a habitual drunkard, etc. Needless to say, it was foully false. Money was spent in this Ward by the hundreds of dollars. To prevent a Socialist victory, an avowed traitor to the Republican party was nominated by that party, which assured a Democratic victory. In spite of the combination they were alarmed. On election day one Hayden, a saloonkeeper, whose license had been revoked, placed \$200 in Kitz's hand saying: "if elected ye must see that I gets another license, promise me dis, and de dough is yours! Say de word. Quick!"

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He was spurned with scorn by our trusty comrade Kitz who hustled him out of the door P. D. Q! How's that for a stalwart? His brain, not "his heart," cleared of its bourgeois rubbish thoughts by the clear cut logic of S. L. P. working class politics, a fighter of true blue, he would not accept the money.

It meant betraying himself, family, comrades, and the international proletariat; to be spat and kicked at the rest of his days. Money, the filthy lucre, the poison used by capitalism to buy its lackeys, labor fakirs, and bellwethers, which degrades and bestializes humanity, had no power over class-conscious workmen, stalwarts of the S. L. P., because they know the party watches its members, holding its feet responsible for their action. To tolerate corruption is to be a corrupt party.

He was spurned with scorn by our trusty comrade Kitz who hustled him out of the door P. D. Q! How's that for a stalwart? His brain, not "his heart," cleared of its bourgeois rubbish thoughts by the clear cut logic of S. L. P. working class

INT'L CIGARMAKERS

THEIR ORGANIZED SCABBERY IN EACH OTHER'S HAIR.

J. Mahlon Barnes & Companions of the New Brigade of Organized Scabbers Known as "Borers From Within," Fulminate the Below Document Against Their Colleagues, the Old Guard of Organized Scabs—A Document Worth Preserving.

"Facts on the New York strike, as established in the discussion in Bohemian Hall, New York, last Sunday, with the participation of members of Union 100, Philadelphia."

"1. The continuance of the strike after the third month was absolutely unjustified.

"2. The lockout immediately placed the strikers at a serious economic disadvantage. Of this the Executive Committee of the Joint Advisory Board was well aware.

"3. The hope for success in the economic battle rests wholly upon being able to prevent the capitalists from acquiring the merchandise which secures to them their profit.

"4. If the acquiring of the merchandise can not be made impossible to the capitalist in a sufficient degree, then the strike is lost. People who know that an enormous quantity of the respective merchandise is being turned out, also know that the strike is lost.

"5. It was regularly reported that 6,000 people were on strike; 4,000 would have been correct; and at no time did more than 3,000 obtain strike support in any one week.

"6. The strike was not lost for lack of strike funds. Out-lying Local Unions, to the number of 281, contributed an aggregate of \$33,662.04, while the aggregate contributions of the District of New York ran up to \$82,613.25, and the international assessment raised about \$30,000, including the outlays of the General Fund for beneficial members, and exclusive of the contribution of the A. F. of L. Altogether, there were \$154,639.93 disbursed, and, when the strike was ended, there was still \$23,000 in the strike treasury. Union No. 100 contributed, besides the international assessment of \$1, altogether \$2,887.70. Only the two completely organized cities of Boston and St. Louis contributed more.

"7. The President and the Secretary said in circular: "On account of lack of funds during the first seven months we could not take hold actively." From the first to the fifth week, April 21, they had every week from \$3,000 to \$6,000 more than all their expenses amounted to; from the sixth to the thirteenth week, June 16 inclusive, they had a surplus of from \$8,000 to \$13,000. This covers the first three months.

"8. On May 14, during the ninth week of the New York strike, 271 girls in Harburger & Thomas' factory quit work, while 535 stayed in. For this strike and the suits therewith connected the Unions of Philadelphia expended during the first four weeks \$4,250. The New York Executive Committee refused obstinately to render assistance, although it had every week a surplus of from \$9,000 to \$13,000, and at the same time agents from New York in Philadelphia presented the situation falsely to both sides.

"9. On May 15 a conference was held in New York by the International President Perkins, A. Strasser and members of the Executive Committee of the J. A. B. On May 16 A. Maroucheck said in Philadelphia that the conference had realized that the crisis was at hand, and they had resolved to allow the strikers to work upon fine work in the Annex Shops of the bosses' combination. This declaration is signed by R. Modest.

"10. A. Strasser declared that at first there were less than 5,000 persons in the strike and lockout, and that, at the same time, the bosses' combine had from the start at least 3,000 employed elsewhere. He admitted that, up to the eighth week, May 12, the combine had employed at least 4,000, and he held the situation to be so grave that he did not even wish to communicate the fact to the Advisory Board.

"11. We now know that, on May 12, the situation was about this: In several factories—old and newly opened ones—the combine had in Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Newburgh, Lancaster, Bohemia, New Brunswick, Harrington, Passaic, Elizabeth, Philadelphia, Camden, Keris' shop in New York and other places at least 5,000-scale at work, while, on the other hand, there were at the same time less than 3,000 strikers in New York on the pay-list; and we know that the conference knew on May 15 that the strike was lost. The members in general had no suspicion of this; and the New York members, who paid weekly a \$1 assessment, were not allowed to know it either. Even from the laymen and the working members of the Advisory Board this fact was withheld. And we now all know what were the sad consequences."

"12. We now ask: Was it sensible to allow such a strike to run five months longer?

"13. The strike was lost; it, nevertheless, was continued by members of the conference notwithstanding they knew that it was lost. They had reasons for doing so:

"First—Moral cowardice. The members would have taken them to be bad leaders had they admitted defeat.

"Second—Funds were flowing in generous sums.

"Third—if the struggle was continued as long as moneys were coming in, an opportunity might perhaps present itself to shift the blame of the defeat upon the shoulders of others.

"For these reasons, and with such an object, or a still more dishonorable one—for the sake of what

"there was in it"—it view, the strike was continued.

"14. About \$120,000 has been wrongfully taken from the members of the International Union; worst of all were the members in New York forced to suffer. Each of these paid \$26 in local assessments. We call this an infamous and criminal conduct, and prove it documentarily.

"15. But these revelations are no evidence against the correctness of the principle of Trade Unionism, or that the Union should be given up, or that the organization of our craft can be destroyed by the bosses or by the temporary lukewarmness of the workingmen. Capitalist conditions demand the existence of the Union and its constant growth, despite defeats whatever their cause. The C. M. I. U. of A. is to-day numerically stronger than ever.

"16. It is the fault of the members if, after they have made these experiences, they ever again allow such a fiasco. The dearly-paid-for lesson in this unequal economic struggle is this: The working class must march its hosts against the capitalist class, in the political struggle as well. No let-up for Capitalism or its defenders.

**CHARLES DREES,
M. C. KRECK,
H. C. PARKER,
P. S. MONTIS,
J. MAHON BARNES."**
Philadelphia, Feb. 7, 1901.

SOUTHERN CAPITAL.

Recent Phases of Its Rapid Development.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—During the past week a party of Cincinnati capitalists and business men made a flying visit to a number of industrial centers in the two Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. They have been greatly hospitably at Knoxville, Charlotte, Charleston, Augusta and other cities, and before their return to Ohio will go to Birmingham, Mobile, Atlanta, and Chattanooga.

Members of the party who have not before had an opportunity to become acquainted with recent phases of southern development—and the rapid survey from car window, with brief stops at typical centers, is not the least unattractive way of gaining an excellent impression of the country—have been surprised at the evidences of progress in many lines on every hand.

Aside from the agreeable social incidents connected with the trip and the strictly practical results in the way of new business connections made, the trip cannot fail to be of great advantage to the south as a reveler of its great possibilities and of the progressive work of southerners for their development.

Though confined to half a dozen states, it gave an opportunity to the visitors to gain a general knowledge of what is going on all over the South, in cotton manufacturing, iron making, wood working and many allied industries.

While the greater undertakings are maintaining their gait, with here and there a new furnace of an iron company blown in, additional ore lands or coal deposits brought into working and spindles and looms added to cotton factories, the number of smaller industries is steadily increasing. For example, one might have imagined that High Point, N. C., which has gained past fame as a furniture manufacturing center, had reached the limit of its industrial ability, with one factory for every one hundred and forty of its forty-five hundred population, the majority of factories making furniture or dealing with wood for household purposes. But among the reports of new enterprises during the week to the "Manufacturers' Record" is that of the incorporation of another factory at High Point to make sashes, doors and blinds, and the selection of a site at the same place for a chair factory. At Hickory, in the same state, plans are making for the establishment of a plant to make bobbins, shuttles, spools, and at Burlington a \$50,000 company has been formed to manufacture furniture. A similar company has been organized at Birmingham, Ala., as has also one at Manchester, Tex. At Fayetteville, Tenn., at Gorman and Crossville in the same state stave factories will be built, and a company will establish at Douglass, Ga., a variety woodworking factory.

Within a week a party of more than 100 persons from the middle west arrived in the rice growing section of Louisiana for settlement. That region, together with adjacent territory in Texas, has within the past two years, become the scene of a flourishing industry—rice growing by irrigation. The progress made in that direction and the promise of further development are described in special correspondence in the "Manufacturers' Record." As acres for rice culture increase with the extension of canals rice mills are rising, the latest project of the kind being the incorporation of the Donaldsonville Rice Mill Company, with a capital stock of \$60,000, for the erection of a mill with a daily capacity of from 1,500 to 1,600 sacks. Other undertakings in different parts of the south announced during the week are ice factories at Elkhorn, Md.; Jackson, Tenn.; Ruston, La.; canneries at Charlottesville, Va.; Ross, Ga.; rice mill at Southport, N. C.; brick works at Decatur, Ala.; fertilizer factory at Charleston, S. C.; oil mills at New Boston, Tex., and Dawson, Ga.; tobacco factory at Louisville, Ky.; development of gold mines at Dahlonega, Ga., the formation of a company at Winston, N. C., to develop water power and to transmit it to manufacturing plants; the working of manganese and iron mines at Stuarts Draft, Va.; and the organizing of more companies to seek for oil in the new Texan fields.

The industries of this country have survived in competition the industries of Great Britain, Germany and Russia. They have done this within the geographical boundaries of these countries, in their colonies, and in other countries, where Great Britain, Germany and Russia have heretofore predominated commercially. They have, despite the thousands upon thousands of miles to be traversed by their agents and products been, within recent years, uniformly successful in this competition.

From this it surely follows that it would be a still easier matter for the capitalist industries of America to meet foreign competition at home than it is for them to meet it some 15,000 miles away, in China, for instance.

Of what value then are tariff repeals? How can trusts be destroyed by such means?

The fact is, as already shown, that both free-trade and protection are antiquated. The one would be futile if en-

TARIFFS AND TRUSTS.

REPEAL OF SCHEDULES CANNOT DIS-SOLVE DOMESTIC COMBINATIONS.

Free-Trade England and Trusts—Their Large Capitalization and International Character—Successful Foreign Competition of American Industries Abroad

During the past week, it was proposed that the Dingley tariff schedules on steel products be repealed. Such action, it was alleged, would bring foreign competition to bear on the billion dollar steel combine and cause its dissolution.

The bill embodying this proposition has since been withdrawn, showing that it was merely introduced for effect; and not with the serious intention of making it law.

Though the bill has been withdrawn and there is no likelihood of its enactment, it is worthy of notice, as the idea underlying the bill—the idea that the repeal of tariff schedules will destroy trusts—has many exponents and believers among the working class.

According to this idea, it would be no more than logical to expect that a country without a tariff would also be a country without a trust. How fallacious this idea is may be gathered from the perusal of a list of trusts at present existing in Free Trade England.

In England there are not only trusts conducting a large domestic business; but there are also trusts which, like the Standard Oil Company of this country, are incorporated and transact business in foreign countries; that are, in other words, international in scope and character.

In order that this fact may be fully grasped, we herewith present a list of English trusts, giving the first places to those of an international nature.

The International Thread Trust (J. P. Coates Thread Company and allied thread companies), capital \$66,000,000.

The Portland Cement Trust, formed with a capital of \$40,000,000.

The Bleachers Trust, an amalgamation of fifty-three firms, capital \$41,000,000.

The Worsted Spinners, representing 128 firms, capital \$90,000,000.

The Bradford Dyers Association, capital \$22,500,000.

The National Telephone Company, capital \$35,000,000.

The Borax Monopoly, capital \$16,000,000.

The Flax Machinery monopoly, capital \$6,000,000.

The United Collieries, formed in 1873, capital not given.

The Calico Printers Combine, originally sixty firms, capital \$10,500,000.

The Fine Cotton Spinners Corbine, originally sixty firms, capital \$39,000,000.

So they go. Despite these great concentrations of capital, England, because of American and German competition, especially American competition, is compelled to consider more methods of strengthening and financing its great enterprises; and it has with this object in view been giving considerable study to American trusts; so that in course of time, it is likely that we shall see English trusts patterned still more after those of this country.

Aside from the fact that even in free trade England there are trusts, and that, consequently, there is no relief from trusts to be found in tariff repeals, there is another phase of the question whose consideration will show that the time for making tariff repeals effectual in this country has come and gone.

During 1900 the number of spindles increased in the United States by about 1,500,000. Of this increase only 107,000 new spindles are credited to all the states outside the south. It is true, the great growth of the cotton manufacturing business in the United States in 1900 was practically all due to the progress made by the Southern states. There will not be such an increase in 1901, nor will the increase, as it does appear, show such proportionate gain by the South over the North. There will be as many new spindles in the South this year, and several large mills are being built in New England whose spindles will figure in the growth of the industry in the North in 1901.

The cotton crop of the current year will bring to the farmers of the South over \$500,000,000, and still not one-third of the available cotton-land is under cultivation.

The agricultural class, which has more or less representation in the legislature of the South, is working hand and glove with the Southern capitalists in preventing all legislation affecting labor. The principal measures thus far introduced have been those placing an age limit on child labor. The average limit being twelve years.

Improved machinery has so widened the field for cotton goods that the recent consumption of cotton is believed

by many experts to be but a small part of what will be demanded by the people of the world within a few years, and the farming class sees a great prosperity ahead for it. Their dreams will soon be knocked into a cocked hat, as capital is entering the field of cotton production, and with improved machinery and better facilities will soon knock out the small farmer. Fifty years ago the factories of the world used two millions five hundred thousand bales of cotton. Last year they used nearly eighteen millions of bales thus increasing the consumption in fifty years over seven hundred per cent. The cotton fields of the south furnish seventy per cent of the lint cotton used by the manufacturers of the world.

In 1880 there were 180 cotton factories in the south; in 1880, 264, and in 1900, 633. The percentage of increase of spindles and looms largely exceeded that of the number of factories. The number of factories increased in the last year 113, an amount almost equal to the number existing in 1880, and 135 factories are now in process of construction. The number of spindles have doubled in the last five years. This development is rapidly drawing the population of the rural districts into the milling towns. The mill owners fear that soon all the available labor in sight will have been absorbed.

To overcome this difficulty the capitalist press of the North is being used to boom the South by giving favorable accounts of the conditions that await the worker who will migrate here. As the DAILY PEOPLE has time and time again shown labor conditions are worse here, if anything than they are in the North.

From this it surely follows that it would be a still easier matter for the capitalist industries of America to meet foreign competition at home than it is for them to meet it some 15,000 miles away, in China, for instance.

Of what value then are tariff repeals? How can trusts be destroyed by such means?

The fact is, as already shown, that both free-trade and protection are antiquated. The one would be futile if en-

acted, the other has already outlived its usefulness.

The question now before the workers is the question of ownership, not the destruction of the trust.

Free trade and protection, alike, are of no avail to the worker. Even were they not antiquated, they are merely questions affecting importers and manufacturers: the wages of the workers ever sinking under both, amid the class struggle the wages system engenders.

To turn back industrial evolution, to go back to the conditions of past generations is impossible, so we must go forward.

WE, THE WORKING CLASS, MUST OWN THE TRUST. ... We must own it in accordance with the principles of Socialism, we must own it in accordance with the tactics of Socialism.

All workingmen should therefore, array themselves with the members of their own class in the ranks of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party.

SOUTHERN LABOR.

IT WILL SOON BE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 14.—Owners of Southern cotton mills now claim the time is rapidly approaching when they will have no advantage over their northern competitors in the matter of labor employed, its supply, price or quality.

The scale of wages in the Southern mills is much less than what is paid in New England, but the cheaper style of living, it is asserted, more than compensates the worker for the difference.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	26,564
In 1900.....	34,191



If you know how to persist, you come at last to those days which are, so to speak, the fete-days of morality and intelligence, when worthy thoughts triumph naturally, almost without effort.

EALZAC.

RIGHT FOR ONCE!

It is not a common thing for a capitalist to be right. When, however, besides being a capitalist, he is a politician, the feat of making a correct statement, especially on the political outlook, is still rarer. This rarity was achieved last Tuesday night by the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna.

On that night, Republican notabilities to the number of five hundred sat down at a banquet in the Waldorf Astoria. Mr. Hanna was one of the speakers; he uttered much nonsense; but in the midst of the torrent of rubbish that dropped from his lips, there was one pearl. He foretold that the great issue which was approaching was the issue between Republicanism and "dangerous Socialism."

Mr. Hanna is right for once; and he is more than right; he reveals a remarkable degree of mental acumen, and frankness without uttering what his mental menmen perceives.

The specimen "Capitalist Vulgaris" knows of but one "Socialism"; to him Blatherskitting is Socialism; Single Tax vaporings is Socialism; Free Coinage is Socialism; Mrs. Nation is a Socialist; Cheap Gas is Socialism; and Socialism is the blows in the air given by the Blind Samson of Fakir-led Labor when it smashes a new labor-saving machine as a means to stop the decline of wages, or administers paragoric to scabs as a means to bring the capitalist to terms. The Hanna specimen of capitalist knows better. Not only does he know better than to consider tomfoolery Socialism, but he is able to discriminate between genuine and counterfeit Socialism. He knows that the counterfeit article is not "dangerous"; he knows that the counterfeit article is a safety valve that gives him and his class a chance he knows that danger threatens his system of exploitation, of piracy and rapine only from the quarter of the genuine article. In short, he knows that the drift of the situation is eventually the eventual pitched battle between the Republican party and the Socialist Labor Party.

The term "dangerous Socialism," which implies the existence of another kind of, a "harmless Socialism," used by Mr. Hanna marks the gentleman a clear-headed politics-capitalist; and his recognition of the fact that he and his will inevitably have to measure themselves with the former, is a frank admission, for which he deserves credit, that all the influence and all the boddle he invested during the late Presidential campaign to set upon its feet and advertise the counterfeit and harmless article in the hope of killing off the Socialist Labor Party, in this State in particular, was just so much influence and boddle thrown away.

The Hon. Marcus A. Hanna was right, absolutely right for once.

BORING FROM WITHIN" SELF EXHIBITED.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a document of singular value, to help understand the essential identity there is between the Organized Scaberry that runs the "pure and simple" unions, and the "boring from within" squad.

The document refers to the situation in the late ill-starred great strike of the cigarmakers in this city. Upon the perverse, ignorant and corrupt nature of the officers of the International Cigarmakers' Union, who gave birth to, engineered, and all along exploited the strike, the document throws but little real light additional to the light thrown by the DAILY PEOPLE upon those gentlemen during and, more recently, after the strike. The instructiveness of the document lies in the source from which it emanates.

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Since the middle of the spring, and all through the summer, the DAILY PEOPLE call attention to the fact that

the strike was a gigantic crime being perpetrated upon the rank and file of the cigarmakers in this city, and also upon the cigarmakers outside of the city and other labor organizations. We showed that the strike was hopelessly lost; that it was continued merely as a source of revenue for and by the career crowd of Fakirs who had strike jobs, and who were living in clover (while the strikers' places were put in jeopardy), upon the monies extorted from the union and other workers under the false pretence that "the strike was prospering."

While, true to the duty of a bona fide Labor paper, the DAILY PEOPLE was, unfeignedly, daily making these exposures, it encountered no more malevolent opposition than that which proceeded from—where? From the very source that now issues the document corroborative in detail of all that the DAILY PEOPLE had announced—from the "Borers from Within." With the obscene "New Yorker Valkszeitung" as their mouth-piece, this element repeated every swindling pretence that the Fakirs in charge were setting afloat: they whooped up the strike as "a certain success"; they encouraged the sending of "strike" monies; they out-Heroded Herod in their ribaldry, vituperation and balderdash against the DAILY PEOPLE. They outdid the Fakirs.

The first question that arises is, Were the "Borers from Within" themselves duped by the Fakirs? The answer is found in the document: emphatically, "No, they knew all about it." The next question that therefore arises is, What moves the "Borers from Within" to now come out with the truth? Can it be that they have got a new heart? Is it a case of confession and repentance? "No!" And this is the instructive point.

The "Borers from Within" are as corrupt and infamous as the regular Fakirs; both see in the Union only a source of revenue at the expense of the rank and file. The only difference between the two is a difference in favor of the "Regulars." The regular Fakir makes no bones of his capitalist political affiliations, the "Borer from Within" seeks to exploit both the rank and file and the Socialist Movement, with whose feathers he seeks to deck himself. The "Regular" has the Union jobs; the "Borer from Within" bankers after them. Thus it happens that, every time when the issue is the bona fide Labor Movement, i.e., the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, both "Regulars" and "Borers" are as united as Democratic and Republican capitalists are found to be when the issue is the working class. Thus it happened that when the DAILY PEOPLE and the spokesmen of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. rang the signal of alarm at the crime that the "Regulars" were perpetrating, the "Borers" joined the "Regulars" and outdid them in the vain endeavor to drown the voice of sense; while now when the issue is the job of President of the International Union, and the "Borers" have their own candidate, the malodorous Barnes, running against Perkins, the candidate of the "Regulars," the two fall out just as Democratic outs fall out with Republican ins, or vice versa. The reason for the "revelations" now made by Mr. Barnes, is the fact of his being a candidate for a job. An accomplice through silence in the crime of the strike, he now turns against his pals.

"Boring from Within" spells heaping infamy upon infamy.

Smash them both, both "Regulars" and "Irregulars!"

CHEAPNESS" VIA CAPITALIST MUNICIPALIZATION.

Of Glasgow plans, State railways, "Socialist" office holders in "bourgeois" or capitalist Governments, and all such "first steps in Socialism," the class-conscious wage workers now knows enough to instantly gauge and classify their advocates. He knows that under capitalism any industry monopolized by the government must be conducted on capitalist "principles," for the benefit of the capitalist class. He knows that the so-called socialist who "participates" in a capitalist government becomes necessarily an agent of the capitalist class and therefore a traitor to Socialism. Lastly he knows that the true Socialist who may be "elected" to an office of any sort by his fellow men of the working class, is not sent there to participate in capitalist government, but to oppose it with all his might and in all possible ways, whether in so doing he succeeds or not in forcing his opponents to make concessions and to devise palliatives. He knows all that and much more. Here is, however, another brick of facts and figures which may prove handy to the militant in his daily fight against all manner of bunco-stealers, the counterfeit Socialists especially.

In France, the manufacture of matches is a government monopoly, employing 676 men and 1,444 women in seven factories, with a capital of 6,248,000 francs (or, in round figures, about \$1,240,000). The average wages of the men are fifty-three centimes per hour, or one dollar and six cents per day of ten hours;

those of the women are thirty-five centimes per hour, or seventy cents a day.

The net profits in 1898, on sales amounting to 30,000,000 francs (\$80,000,000), were 21,602,000 francs (\$5,320,000), or 430 PER CENT ON THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED.

Again, in France, the manufacture of tobacco is a government monopoly, whose products must be recalled at a stated price, by persons officially appointed as tobaccoconists. There are employed in the twenty factories 1,443 men and 13,674 women, with a total capital of 129,072,000 francs (or, in round figures, \$25,814,000).

The average wages of the men are fifty centimes (ten cents), per hour, or one dollar a day of ten hours; those of the women are 22 centimes an hour, or sixty-four cents a day.

The net profits in 1898, on sales amounting to 404,602,000 francs (\$80,000,000), were 235,501,000 francs (\$5,120,000), OR 252 PER CENT ON THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED.

Taken together, these two industries, employing 17,240 persons of both sexes with an aggregate capital of about \$27,000,000, yielded to the French capitalist government a net profit during the year, of \$86,722,000 OR 320 PER CENT ON THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED.—and profits spell "fleecings from the Working Class."

Yet, when the delegates of these workers called upon the so-called "Socialist Minister," Millerand, who, "in order to save the (capitalist) republic," had accepted the portfolio of Commerce in the Waldeen-Rousseau-Gallifet Cabinet, he replied that "the necessities of the budget did not warrant him in acceding to their demand for an increase of wages!"

BEHIND THE TIMES.

In the Connecticut Legislature a bill is now pending to introduce the whipping-post. It has been observed that the barometer of a country's civilization is its criminal code. The more barbarous a country, the more barbarous its punishments. Corporal punishment is of the nature of barbarism. Originally it took in the rack, the thumb-screw, etc. By degrees corporal punishment has been abolished. The only leading remnant of it is the death penalty, which, however, is sought to be freed from pain as much as possible. The whipping-post is also a vestige of the days of barbarism. In our country only Delaware has been identified with the whipping-post. Now comes Connecticut. The bare fact would seem enough of a comment on the law of motion, obedient to which the ruling class of the Nutmeg State is sliding down. But there is much more in the appearance of this bill in Connecticut than a mere record of sliding back from civilization to barbarism. The bill patently states the fact that the Connecticut capitalist class is behind the times as a capitalist class in the advantages to be derived from the workingmen whom it throws into trampdom by its private ownership of labor-displacing machinery.

The bill is really directed against "grants," against the tramp. Naughty boys, rude husbands, obstreperous men—all of these are also listed for the whipping-post; but they are all blinds; the fellow that the capitalists, who back the bill, are after, is the workingman, who tramps the State for a job, instead of submitting without further ado to the starvation wages that he may get in the place that he has left. In other words, the purpose of the bill is to check even that semblance of "freedom" that the workingman is said to enjoy in being "free" to drop the job that does not suit him. The workingman caught tramping is to be whipped. The whipping-post, accordingly, is intended to whip the workingman back into the shop that he was impudent enough, un-American enough, inflammatory enough, riotous enough, disorderly enough to turn his back on—a shocking confession of being behind the times by the Connecticut capitalist.

It is to be behind the times not to know that the tramping army of the unemployed is recruited mainly, not out of men with a job, and who left it in search of a better, but out of men who are thrown out of their jobs by the privately owned labor-saving machines of the capitalist class. Consequently, it is to be shockingly behind the times to imagine that any amount of whipping can re-instate the displaced workingmen. As far as this feature of the proposed bill is concerned and its purposes, it is comically Malapropish.

To-day, success in the economic struggle of the Working Class depends ENTIRELY upon the soundness of its organization. If the Trade Union is sound, success is certain; if unsound, failure is inevitable. As a tub is not sound, however halts its hoops and staves may be, if it is bottomless, so a Trade Union is a bottomless tub if it is not planted on the principle that the members vote is of as much importance as how they work. The Solidarity of Labor means the moving as one man at the hustings, as well as in the shop; and such unity of action is impossible except exclusively along class-conscious lines.

Such an organization can have success, but its success comes partly from the circumstances that it affords no justification for the capitalist to imagine that it can be sold out; it has no standing room for any officer whom the keen scent of the capitalist can suspect of being a fit subject for bribery; in short, it structure leaves no air for moral and intellectual lepers, such as the "Regulars" or "Irregulars" to breath in.

No wonder that the "Borers from Within" hold at all critical moments language that is as false and as misleading as that of their elder brothers, the "Regulars."

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The tramp receives no pay; he must "work out" his sentence; in jail he gets the poorest board at the expense of the county. In this way the upper capitalist class—the labor-displacing and tramp-producing capitalist class—exploits the tramp; the salaries of these Magistrates need not be "living salaries," they may be very small, even nominal, sometimes they are paid none at all. Like waiters, who, in some hotels are expected to make their wages out of "tips," these Magistrates are expected to make their "salaries" out of the wages which they are saved the necessity of paying to their hands,—and thus the upper capitalist saves taxes.

The Connecticut capitalists are decidedly behind the times.

GRAPE NO. 1. (FAKIR ECONOMICS.)

We have before this, during the week, commented upon, that wonderful document, issued by the New Brigade of Organized Scaberry, otherwise known as the "Borers from Within," in the International Cigarmakers Union against the Old Brigade; a fulmination by the "Irregulars" against the "Regulars." We then simply took a bird's-eye view of the performance, pointing out in general the identity of the two sets of scamps, together with their stamp papers, in the Labor Movement, as exemplified by the document itself, in that both were simply after the jobs at the expense of the rank and file.

The document, however, is a regular bunch of grapes. We propose here to start the enlisting of grapes from the bunch, one by one. Each grape will serve the double purpose of elucidating the bona fide Labor Organization, and, by contrast, to pillory pure and simple dom together with its envious crew leaders, the Labor Fakirs, the "Irregulars" along with the "Regular."

The third paragraph of the document sets out:

"The hope for success in the economic struggle rests WHOLLY upon being able to prevent the capitalists from acquiring the merchandise which secures to them their profit."

This is substantially the language of the Old Brigade of Organized Scaberry. Directly and by indirection, the passage asserts the false and denies the sound principles of Unionism.

It is false to imply that the strike and boycott, unaided by the class-conscious cannonade of an uncompromising class-conscious political party of Labor, can bring on success; it is false to imply that such a cannonade can possibly be effected through a form of organization, such as the International Cigarmakers' Union, which denies the class struggle, which denies the fact that wages and politics are inseparably connected, which brands as a "scab" the member who would lower wages in the shop and yet glorifies with offices and otherwise the member who scuttles wages by supporting political principles of the capitalist class; finally, it is false to say that there is any possibility of success worth mentioning via the economic struggle—the strike and boycott—exclusively.

"Not so," says the brigade of the Organized Scaberry. To hold such language would be to cut the ground from under themselves. It is the gold brick they deal in to hold out pure and simple economic organization as self-sufficient, and to hold out merely economic measures of offence and defence as possible and effective. The paragraph quoted above is a chip of the Organized Scaberry block; it is an echo of the sometimes ignorant, other times corrupt Labor Fakir. Success in the economic struggle does not, to-day, any longer depend WHOLLY upon manoeuvres on the economic field alone, or of economic character only.

The "Brauer-Zeitung" has a front page in such English as its editors are able to muster. Sometimes there is a meaning to it, but that is only when an accident occurs. Be it known that the "Brauer-Zeitung" has enemies, but they are usually as badly twisted as the language in which they are dressed. It took up the much abused subject of the Initiative and Referendum, and it started to do it with the following deep-cheated observation: "Not only in trade union circles, but still more on the stage of political economy a discussion has ensued lately, pro and con, literally and yet more verbally, in relation with the significance and practicality of law-making by initiative and referendum, and the lessons taught by the practical use of them." That is the message that the writer would bring. He solves his problem by giving you another to find out what he said. One would imagine that the "international celebrity," known to fame as Yawkop Franz, was still the editor of the "Brauer Zeitung." But he is not. It seems that that devoted paper has an inexhaustible supply of Yawkops. As fast as one of them rolls off its editorial chair—either through being top-heavy with the fumes of too much scab beer, or by being kicked out—another, fully his match, stands ready to be set up.

How thoroughly thrashed the "Citizen and Country," official organ of the Organized Scaberry of Canada, feels itself of some country that was trying to prevent it from stealing the wealth of that country? Porto Rico has a mission to perform. It can supply lucrative positions to sons, nephews, brothers and cousins. It can be the primitive accumulation of a disinterested development company. It can even supply themes for pot-roast oratory. But that it should presume to ask for anything in return is monstrous! A harbor appropriation! Money to deepen its channel, when there are towns which have no channels and want them deepened! Money to improve its shore front, when the Senator from Utah had hard work to make the post-office at Pig End a first class office, because there are four letters a month delivered there. The Senate caught its breath, and experienced a feeling of doubt.

The Socialist Labor Party is the misleading name chosen by Anarchists. It is used for a two-fold purpose—to blind the people as to its evil intentions and throw discredit on Christian Socialism. This is the party to which Woodley, the candidate who polled 221 votes in the late Mayoralty election, belonged. I say the party is misnamed. It does not favor labor. It opposes labor. It does not favor Socialism. It opposes Socialism. The issue of February 2 of the WEEKLY PEOPLE contains an exceedingly untruthful review of the private and official life of Victoria of England, though her body had not yet been laid in the tomb. It is replete with vileness, not one sentence of which I would attempt to reproduce here. These people—Labor Socialists—they call themselves—fairly revel in filthiness. Let them stew in their own nastiness. Post-office department prohibits circulation of indecent literature in Canada. So it should. Will it not prevent the circulation in our country of that indecent print the New York WEEKLY PEOPLE?

Some of the men looked thoughtful. Where could a committee of investigation come in on such a deal? Where was there a job in it for favored contractors? Who was going to pay for that appropriation? Others saw in it the hands of the discontented classes who are always trying to impoverish wealth. They saw that a scheme was on foot to loot the treasury of their beloved country, before they could get at it. They considered, and then as one man and a third they arose and said that Porto Rico was unfit for self-government. It was too well able to take charge of its own affairs, for that

The capitalists who grabbed the oil lands in Texas are up against a snag of their own creation. It has been known for years that there were valuable wells there, and companies secured possession of them. At about the same time a law was passed that any State lands on which oil should be discovered should still be owned by the State. The cause of that law was that some men who had secured State grants wished for a while to restrict the producing area. When they were ready they would take into their possession all the other lands. They acted too quickly, and some of the largest producers themselves came under that law. There will be a big fight in the Texas courts, but it is improbable that the well-owners will be defeated, as some of them come very close to being the courts.

Political and Economic.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

Uniphobia.

To THE DAILY PEOPLE.—Any one used to observatory has noticed the evil effects of the day-days, that manifest themselves on some persons either physically or mentally. But inasmuch as we live at present in the midst of winter and the day-days are several months away yet, it is hard to explain how some people act. I've seen some members of our section have received circular letters for the purpose of being about "socialist unity" this time issuing from our sister town Waterbury in our Nutting state.

It seems to me some people must feel very uneasy about these continual pestering with "unity" affairs, would cease about now. Considering the fact that within the last year so many "unit" conferences have been held, one bound to think, anything and everything that is capable of "solidification" is limited by this time. But apparently the more "unity" conferences are being held by certain people the more disturbed they become.

Seemingly "unity" has grown into a kind of sport with some people and of course they should have the same right as the other sports have, to amuse one another. But they should then leave uninterested other people, for if they can comprehend anything they must know by this time that no section or individual member of the S. L. P. will talk with anyone, no matter what name they apply to themselves, for the simple reason that within its ranks unity of purpose prevails.

There is "UNITY" in the ranks of the S. L. P. and anyone that is willing to participate in it is welcome, therefore all outsiders that have "unity" purposes of their own should take warning not to molest us any longer with any "socialist unity" affair whatsoever, for it will be a waste of time and money without any effect.

FRIED. PEILLERMANN,
Hartford, Conn. Feb. 5, 1901.

Pure and Simple Unity.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—That there is no conception of what unity—the true solidarity of labor—means among working men who are outside the Socialist Labor Party, no matter what organization they belong to, is in evidence by their acts all over the country. The People has recorded many of them. Union men heading on Union men—workingmen—shouldering muskets to shoot down other workingmen, etc., etc.—divided in the councils, and while one union opposes them,

California furnishes an example of the latter, of the pluses of freakdom above mentioned. We have in this state a State Printing Office superintended by the State Printer, who is elected by the votes of the citizens. A bill has been introduced to make the State Printer an appointee of the Governor, and to expand \$30,000 on machinery, so as to bring the office up to date, that is, to put in linotype machines, etc.

The Pure and Simples of Sacramento are much wound up about it but not to the same purpose; in fact they are at cross purposes.

The Typographical Union, with many "whereas," has passed resolutions calling upon the Legislature to reject the clause in the bill which would make the State Printer an appointed office but, to pass the section that calls for the \$30,000 appropriation. Then again, to and behold, the Cigarmakers' Union meets and resolves against the resolutions of the Typographical Union, namely that the appropriation clause be rejected. Yet both of these Unions are affiliated with the A. F. of L. and are supposed to move with one heart, mind and purpose toward the emancipation of the working class.

There is no organization of Labor here, except the S. L. P. The policy of the pure and simplices is not to organize Labor but to organize the crafts in separate unions and the unskilled in still other unions. We have a Labor Council and a Building Trades Council. These Councils will not unite, they are opposed to unity. The men are not class conscious but only craft conscious. The printers like to vote for the State Printer but the Cigarmakers, and probably many other Unions, pooh pooh that. Had we a State cigar factory, and no printing office, the cigarmakers would have wanted to elect the State Cigarmaker and the Printers would have pooh poohed. Why the poor working cigarmakers should object to the \$30,000 appropriation I cannot conceive. They must be under the delusion that they would have to pay it. The A. F. of L. is hydra headed and it bites chunks out of itself. It will not be long before there will be no body for the heads to bite and suck.

JOHN ROBERTSON

San Francisco, Cal. Feb. 2, 1901.

Petering Pete and His Likes Held Up for Inspection

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I see in the January "Carpenter" a tabulated statement of the referendum vote on the amendment to the National Constitution that was passed at the last convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners held at Scranton, Pa., September 17-27, 1900.

To the intense astonishment and disgust of the rank and file they have learned that those propositions that they have carried by a majority vote have been thrown out.

For instance: we elected J. E. Potts of Boston as treasurer of the U. B. at the convention; this election was put to the referendum, and although carried by over two thousand votes in the recent referendum, the general officers have declared he was not elected. That check for \$3,000 that had no date on it must be indeed a dangerous document when the gang in control will go to such lengths to keep the books themselves.

The membership, generally, has been looking up the constitution and there they found that section 40 says that whenever a majority of votes is cast for any proposition that proposal should be carried; accordingly they marred at this outrageous conduct of P. J. McGuire & Co.

To make matters worse, the amendment carried at the late convention, declaring for the referendum, has not been submitted to the membership at all. Local 32, Brooklyn, has sent in a protest against this latter proceeding, but although this occurred seven weeks ago no reply has been received yet. It would look as if the whole crowd of general officers were slapping the faces of the rank and file by dumping the communications of the rank and file in the waste basket.

The situation in Brooklyn is becoming worse from week to week, and every new development shows greater rascality on the part of the fakirs.

Business Agent Beatty told a number of strikers in Brooklyn last week the following story that can be easily verified:

A contractor named Egan inquired of one Business Agent Thompson if he could tell him where there was a union shop as he wanted some work done and wished it to be done by union men. Business Agent Thompson said he did not know, and then referred him to a cab shop, although the fakirs got up a list of union (?) bosses last May as long as a list of labor fakir expenses. This statement was made at a meeting of strikers in

viewing Mr. Curran. As I had never seen him, I asked one Isadore Phillips, the leader of the Bronx Kangaroos, if he would point Mr. Curran out to me. He once went for Mr. Leonard D. Abbott (another Kang leader, who was slated to occupy the chair at the meeting), and introduced me to Curran. After shaking hands with Curran, I presented him with my card, which he read and placed in his pocket. I then proceeded to question him in the presence of Phillips and twenty-five other Kangaroos. Curran answered all my questions exactly as written in the DAILY PEOPLE. Repeatedly he had his arm and coat pulled by his friends and requested to come away from me when the questions were getting too hot for him. This conduct of Curran's friends was particularly noticeable when I asked him what he thought of a Union that had Mark Hanna for cashier. The Kangaroos present will never forget Curran's wild-eyed denial of this matter. It is known to every man in the American labor movement. After twenty-five minutes of questions and answers, Abbott requested Curran to come on the platform, as he was about to start the meeting. Then Curran broke away from me and the interview ended. As to me asking questions from the floor and answering them from the platform, it is as silly a lie as the other, for the reason that the interview had been written up by me and was on the DAILY PEOPLE machine, two miles away, when he was questioned by one of our comrades, named Winauer.

As to having 800 people in the hall, as Mr. Curran states in another part of his wonderful interview, instead of 165, as stated in the DAILY PEOPLE, we are forced to conclude that Mr. Curran counted the men that a large number of the strikers in Young and Girards have kicked the Organized Scaberry overboard, and gone back to work.

We hope that these men will not be discharged and that they will recognize that there is an organization in the field based on the class struggle, bringing dismay to the ranks of the labor fakir, who, when the final day of reckoning comes, in the near future, they will hold up to scorn and contempt by every decent workingman in the nation.

E. C. WOLFE.
329 Flushing Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Obituary."

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Section Pasco is still in the river and doing business with the natives, so to speak. To put it differently, the buzz-saw is buzzing away sawing through knots (and warbs) on the believers of capitalism (and politi-cians), thereby showing up these vermin to the wage-slaves hereabouts. Yes, Section Pasco is working for the Workers Republic.

Pasco is a very uncommon place, generally speaking, and when one meets an uncommon person the incident oftentimes can be accounted for as this is quite a center for sneeze herders. Of course, these poor and simple herders are not to be blamed for their peculiarities. This internal system of robbery is the cause. The sooner the workingmen get acquainted with the Socialist Labor Party the sooner they will get acquainted with the cause of their being hungry, ragged and degraded more ways than I have time to enumerate just now.

However, I digressed a little in this letter. What I want is some information; and perchance some comrade somewhere will be kind enough to furnish the same. It comes about this way. A fellow who flunkies around a hotel here for a meager subsistence, wears crepe on his coat sleeve. Some say he is mourning the death of an old woman in England. We think different, but as Pasco is located so far from any city or town of importance the incident is a theme of conjecture. Do you really suppose there is a workingman in the United States that is foolish enough to mourn the death of one of his worst enemies? Especially when it comes to a "royal" family five thousand miles away? Some of us think it must be a disease or mania or some kind. Maybe it is a violent phobia. At any rate we are careful about contaminating ourselves, for if it is contagious, it would be a hardship on us who have to work every day. Some suggest that he be quatinated or tied down so no bad results would accrue from his being at large.

It is to be hoped that such things will eventually pass away, i.e., people who are afflicted with dangerous habits should be carefully attended to by the community. Of course, such a question has never come before the populace of Pasco in an official capacity, but suffice to say that something should be done. What can it be? I suppose that a good suggestion will be offered from someone who has had more experience with incapabilities. Is there a comrade who is accustomed to hospital or asylum work?

Now, in conclusion, I want to know why a wage-slave is always thinking about his (or her) master's business? Is the SLAVE justified in mourning the death of a PARASITE, who happens to throw a few pennies to the poor dupes out of STOLEN WEALTH? No, emphatically, not! Through my glasses I can't see it that way. Working people of all nationalities must learn their BREAD AND BUTTER INTERESTS and they will never learn unless they either talk with Socialists or read Socialist literature. Read the daily and weekly PEOPLE. Learn to work for the revolution. In other words, wake up and see what is going on in the field of labor.

On to Emanicipation!
MARK MORRIS.
Pasco, Wash. Feb. 7, 1901.

Doing the Workers.

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bills commencing to roll in, they concluded they had to do some "purifying," and put a stop to the workings of the ring. They hit upon the plan of drafting a new set of by-laws with a provision against any one on a committee having claims against the party. The program was carried through. The purifiers were overjoyed at their success in knocking the stuffing out of the Benham Ring, and quiet ones more relaxed.

At about this time a boom started in trade unions. Pearce, the organizer of the A. F. of Hell, arrived; a State convention was called; some sixteen or eighteen Social Democrats and Kangs took part. They were "united" in that style so peculiar to them. During the time that I was present, several motions of importance were put to vote and the "United Socialists" were each time evenly divided against each other. In all the speech-making the only one who used the word "Socialism" was a pure and simple fakir. The Kangs had not the courage.

It is also well-known that the president of the New York District Council who works for the Fuller Construction Company introduced a motion that Fuller be not interfered with, although that firm is putting up scab work for a firm whose men are striking members of the U. B.

It has also leaked out that in the agree-

ment made with the bosses last May, the machine hands were not mentioned, although they are members of the union.

This state of affairs has so disgusted the men that a large number of the strikers in Young and Girards have kicked the Organized Scaberry overboard, and gone back to work.

We hope that these men will not be discharged and that they will recognize that there is an organization in the field based on the class struggle, bringing dismay to the ranks of the labor fakir, who, when the final day of reckoning comes, in the near future, they will hold up to scorn and contempt by every decent workingman in the nation.

As to the DAILY PEOPLE, the men

have been working hard to get themselves elected to paying jobs in these new unions. It won't be long before we will be able to put in our gallery a new collection of fakirs and rascals had a large sized crop of a cheap variety.

While these were busy working the unions, Benham was busy working both. He had got elected to a seat on the Committee. Then they discovered that he held a mortgage of \$400 against the "Advance," and according to the constitution just adopted, was not entitled to a seat. But Benham claims that he transferred the mortgage. He is charged with having doctored up the books in fine shape. While the rascals are yet lovin,

When Wilkins was editing the paper, it ran into debt, and the "Tageblatt" was asking for gen. due. Benham, the business Socialist, came to the rescue.

Wilkins wanted to retire. Benham offered to put up \$50 if four others would do the same to pay the debt and he promised he would place the paper on a sound business basis. By a vote of five to three Benham controlled the paper. He took more pains to advertise his own printing establishment than anything else. He ran the paper on "business principles" until he got a mortgage on it of \$400; then he turned the paper over to his party, who are now having it printed by "Town Talk."

"Oh," said the young woman, "I could not live on that and pay my board."

He looked at her with a smile on his face and said: "Haven't you a gentleman friend?" which has become a common question put to many girls seeking employment in stores and offices. Hence it is a wonder we have the social evil!

Young men who are getting twelve and fifteen dollars a week, are being discharged every day, and young women put in their places on a salary of five and six dollars per week!

"Oh," said the young woman, "I could not live on that and pay my board."

He looked at her with a smile on his face and said: "Haven't you a gentleman friend?" which has become a common question put to many girls seeking employment in stores and offices. Hence it is a wonder we have the social evil!

The R. L. P. looks serenely at the capers of these freaks and crooks who are about evenly divided, uniting—into each other's hair.

GEORGE SPEED.
San Francisco, Cal. Feb. 3.

The "Ripper" Bill in Pennsylvania.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The Mudlubber charter bill appears on the stage at Harrisburg, great in the outcry and counter charge thereof.

The bill is one to give a new charter to the cities of Pittsburg, Allegheny and Scranton.

The feature that attracts the shrillest comment is the "ripper" feature that ousts the present officials of these three cities, and appoints in their stead a different set, presumably more agreeable to the appointees—the Quay Republican State administration.

From the deep roar of the heavy city daffies to the shrill squeak of the backwoods organs, on either side, there ascends to heaven a continual babel of mutual exposure and vilification. The gang that is in—Magie's—discourses to the appointees, and the heinousness of disfranchisement, neglecting to square themselves of the charge of all kinds of rascality piled at their door.

It is to be hoped that such things will eventually pass away, i.e., people who are afflicted with dangerous habits should be carefully attended to by the community. Of course, such a question has never come before the populace of Pasco in an official capacity, but suffice to say that something should be done. What can it be? I suppose that a good suggestion will be offered from someone who has had more experience with incapabilities. Is there a comrade who is accustomed to hospital or asylum work?

Now, in conclusion, I want to know why a wage-slave is always thinking about his (or her) master's business? Is the SLAVE justified in mourning the death of a PARASITE, who happens to throw a few pennies to the poor dupes out of STOLEN WEALTH? No, emphatically, not!

Through my glasses I can't see it that way. Working people of all nationalities must learn their BREAD AND BUTTER INTERESTS and they will never learn unless they either talk with Socialists or read Socialist literature. Read the daily and weekly PEOPLE. Learn to work for the revolution. In other words, wake up and see what is going on in the field of labor.

On to Emanicipation!
MARK MORRIS.
Pasco, Wash. Feb. 7, 1901.

And Merrily They "Unite."

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The so-called Socialist hoisters for unity, who are still shouting their songs of unity, throughout the country, and in which each shout seems to send them further from their goal, still cling to that fond delusion that they will unite all the "Socialist forces" in one solid body, and capture the country—or a job forthwith, having entirely lost sight of the fact that most difficult undertaking, the uniting among themselves.

At their State convention, they soon discovered a "ring," which was called the Benham-King gang; since they, being such advocates of "something now" had "in their midst" many, attached to the government—that is-in, and who were naturally against the proposed change. Besides this, since Bradbury is very likely to be the appointed mayor, there may be sad memories lingering from that unpleasant, unfair divide of boddle from Bradbury to certain delegates, that was brought out the time that Bradbury did not get the nomination. O. L. C. NOW.

Greenville, Pa. Feb. 10.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Baron, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LEADERS' NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in test are not in this office Tuesdays, 10 p.m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting was held on Friday, February 15th at the DAILY PEOPLE building, Absent, Elmer Forbes and Rudolph Katz. Excused.

August Gilman in the chair.

Receipts for week ending February 9th, \$8125. Disbursements, \$8130. Elmer Forbes elected as treasurer.

Semi-annual report of the Workmen's Publishing Association received and placed on file.

Financial report from the Labor News Company received, placed on file, and a sub-committee of Henry Kuhn and Julian Hammer elected to confer with Julian Pierce manager.

Reports of agitation work received from R. Peppin and W. S. Dalton.

Section San Francisco, Cal., sends semi-annual report; reports election of officers and intense activity in agitation and spreading of party press and Socialist literature.

Section Providence reports that funds are being raised to keep an organizer in the field.

Section Seattle, Wash., reports the unanimous expulsion of E. T. Kingsley and Claude J. Knights, and the election of G. E. T. Akia, as organizer. Also sends semi-annual report.

Sections report the receipt and prompt return of communications from "Butcher National Secretary," etc.

JULIUS HAMMER.

Recording Secretary.

Rhode Island.

The committee in charge of the vanguard concert of the Rhode Island State Committee desires to call the attention of all the comrades to the fact that the concert will positively take place on Thursday evening, February 21, in Music Hall, Providence. The date originally set, February 12, had been left to two different parties, through a mistake on the part of the janitor, and as the other parties had a prior claim, and a written contract with which to clinch their claim, we were of necessity obliged to make the best of it, and postpone the event. The committee have worked hard to prepare a program that would be enjoyable to all who attend, and the following array of talents speaks for itself:

Miss A. Pauline Baxter, reader, leading lady for the late Frank Mayo.

Miss Sammler, violinist; Robert J. Casey, harpist soloist; Richard Palmer, tenor soloist; Walter Natt, "The George Washington Parade"; Carelito, grotesque acrobat and dancer; Walter Natt, in songs up-to-date; John B. Mull, "Just a Little Jew"; Bert Clare, character songs; Walter Keating, comedian; Wally Phillips, "Weary Willie from Wooster"; Carl and Clare, vocalists; Professor Ernest Worrell, musical director.

We have gone to considerable expense in engaging a large hall in the center of the city in order to make it convenient for comrades outside of Providence and it is hoped that the out-of-town comrades will rally in goodly numbers on this occasion and once more prove their loyalty to the party.

There is no doubt whatever that the affair will be a success from an artistic standpoint, but will require the combined efforts of all the comrades to make it a financial success. The mere attendance will not suffice; each one must dispose of as many tickets as possible, and endeavor to fill the hall. The price, twenty-five cents to all parts of the hall, is reasonable enough, and the program is one that should command itself to all classes of amusement lovers. Let us try to make this affair a rousing success, so that it may become an annual feature of the party work in Rhode Island.

R. F. HUNT.

For R. I. State Com.

Peekskill Nominations.

On Tuesday, Feb. 14, Section Peekskill held a municipal convention and nominated the following ticket:

For President of the village, Alden W. Richards.

For Trustee, District 1, Gilbert Avery.

For Trustee, District 2, McClelland Miller.

For Treasurer, Oscar B. Lent.

For Assessor, Alexander L. Lent.

For Water Commissioners, Chas. Zeot, John Lent.

As an address to the voters, the resolutions adopted by Section Cleveland, Ohio, were copied and ordered printed in the village papers.

Cigarmakers' Excelsior Alliance, L. A.

249, S. T. & L. A.

LONDON, ONT., Feb. 16.—L. A. 249. Cigarmakers' Excelsior Alliance, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Cor. Sec., H. L. Wheatcroft; Fin. Sec., O. Hasselgrave; Treas., G. Bryce; Sergeant-at-Arms, R. G. Carroll; Auditing Committee—A. Costello, R. Carroll, J. Merrifield; Grievance Committee—H. Main, G. Bryce.

Cigarmakers' Excelsior Alliance, L. A. 249, S. T. & L. A. meets on the 2d and 4th Friday of every month at S. T. & L. A. Hall, No. 236½ Douglas street.

H. WHEATCROFT, Secy.

PITTSBURG PA., ATTENTION!

Schedule of Agitation Meetings Arranged

by the Section.

The agitation committee has arranged for this series of lectures to be delivered at our headquarters, 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.,

Sunday, February 24.—S. Schulberg.

Subject: "The Working Class."

Sunday, March 3.—Valentine Remond.

Subject: "The Class Struggle."

Sunday, March 10.—James McConnell.

Subject: "The Socialist Republic."

Sunday, March 17.—John R. Root.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 19.

J. W. B.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 19.